CSCI 480 Computer Graphics

Lecture 12

Clipping

Line Clipping

Polygon Clipping

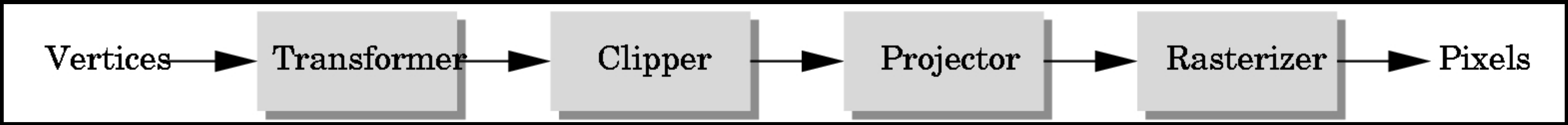
Clipping in Three Dimensions

[Angel Ch. 7.1-7.7]

February 22, 2012
Jernej Barbic
University of Southern California

http://www-bcf.usc.edu/~jbarbic/cs480-s12/

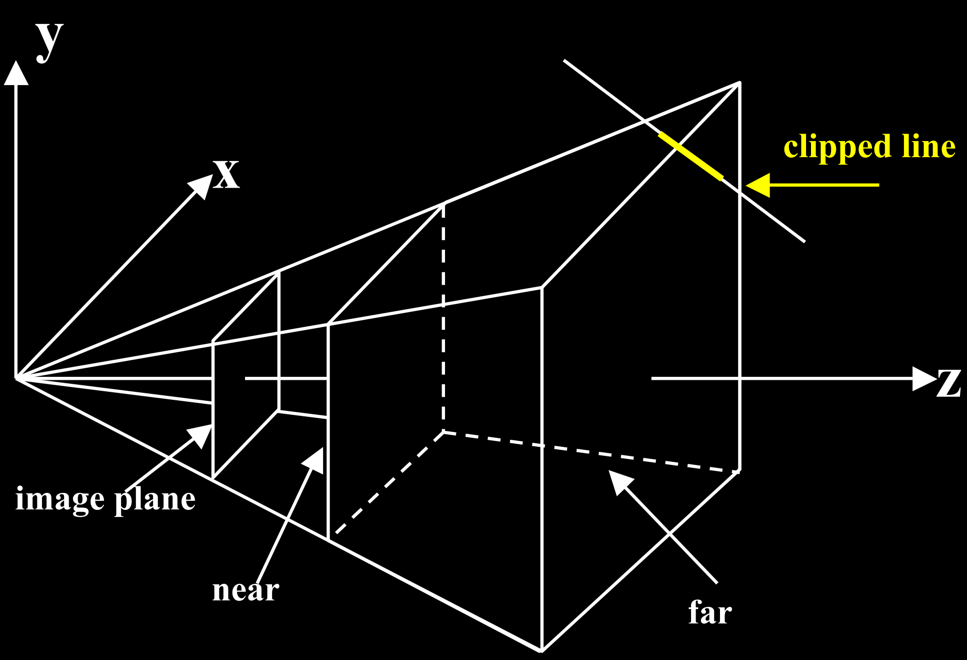
The Graphics Pipeline, Revisited



- Must eliminate objects that are outside of viewing frustum
- Clipping: object space (eye coordinates)
- Scissoring: image space (pixels in frame buffer)
  - most often less efficient than clipping
- We will first discuss 2D clipping (for simplicity)
  - OpenGL uses 3D clipping

Clipping Against a Frustum

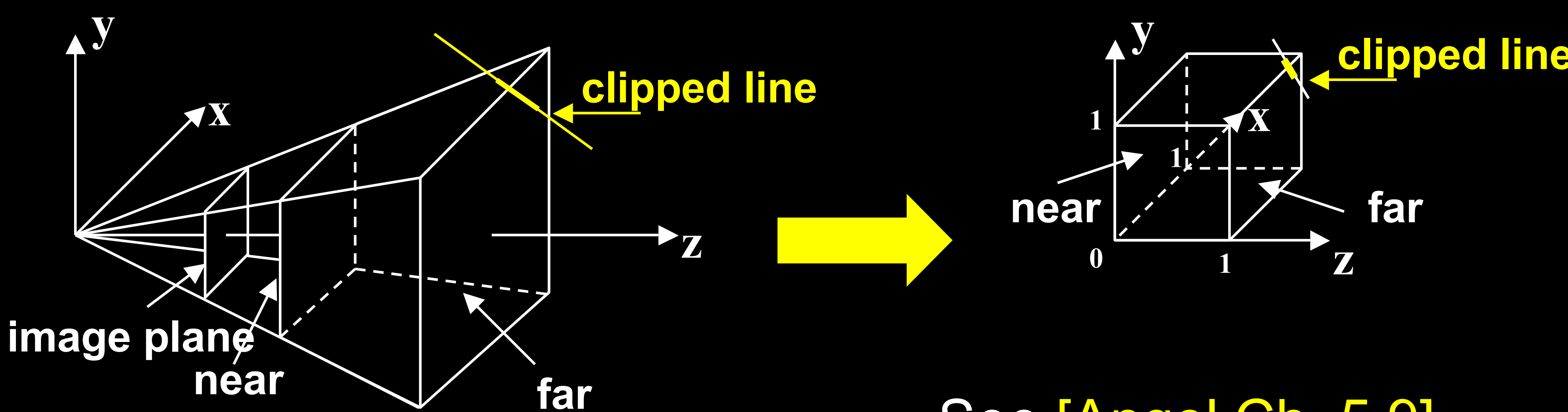
- General case of frustum (truncated pyramid)



- Clipping is tricky because of frustum shape

Perspective Normalization

- Solution:
  - Implement perspective projection by perspective normalization and orthographic projection
  - Perspective normalization is a homogeneous transformation



See [Angel Ch. 5.9]

The Normalized Frustum

- OpenGL uses $-1 \leq x,y,z \leq 1$ (others possible)
- Clip against resulting cube
- Clipping against arbitrary (programmer-specified) planes requires more general algorithms and is more expensive

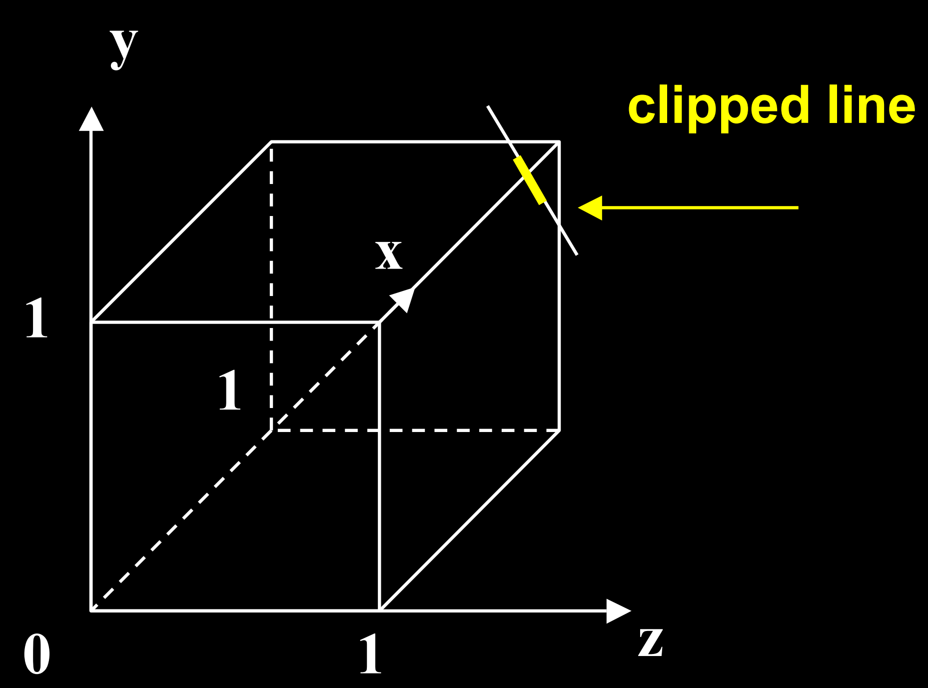
The Viewport Transformation

- Transformation sequence again:
  1. Camera: From object coordinates to eye coords
  2. Perspective normalization: to clip coordinates
  3. Clipping
  4. Perspective division: to normalized device coords.
  5. Orthographic projection (setting $z_p = 0$)
  6. Viewport transformation: to screen coordinates
- Viewport transformation can distort
  - Solution: pass the correct window aspect ratio to gluPerspective

Clipping

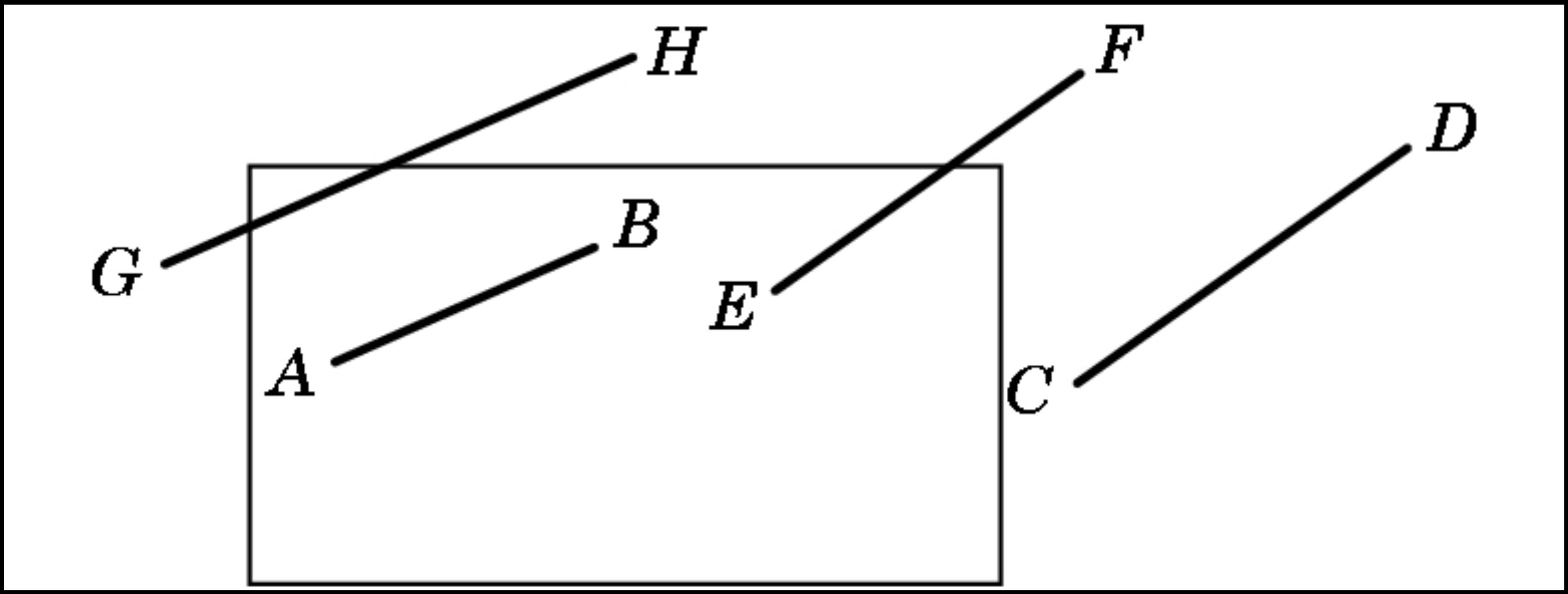
- General: 3D object against cube

- Simpler case:
  - In 2D: line against square or rectangle
  - Later: polygon clipping



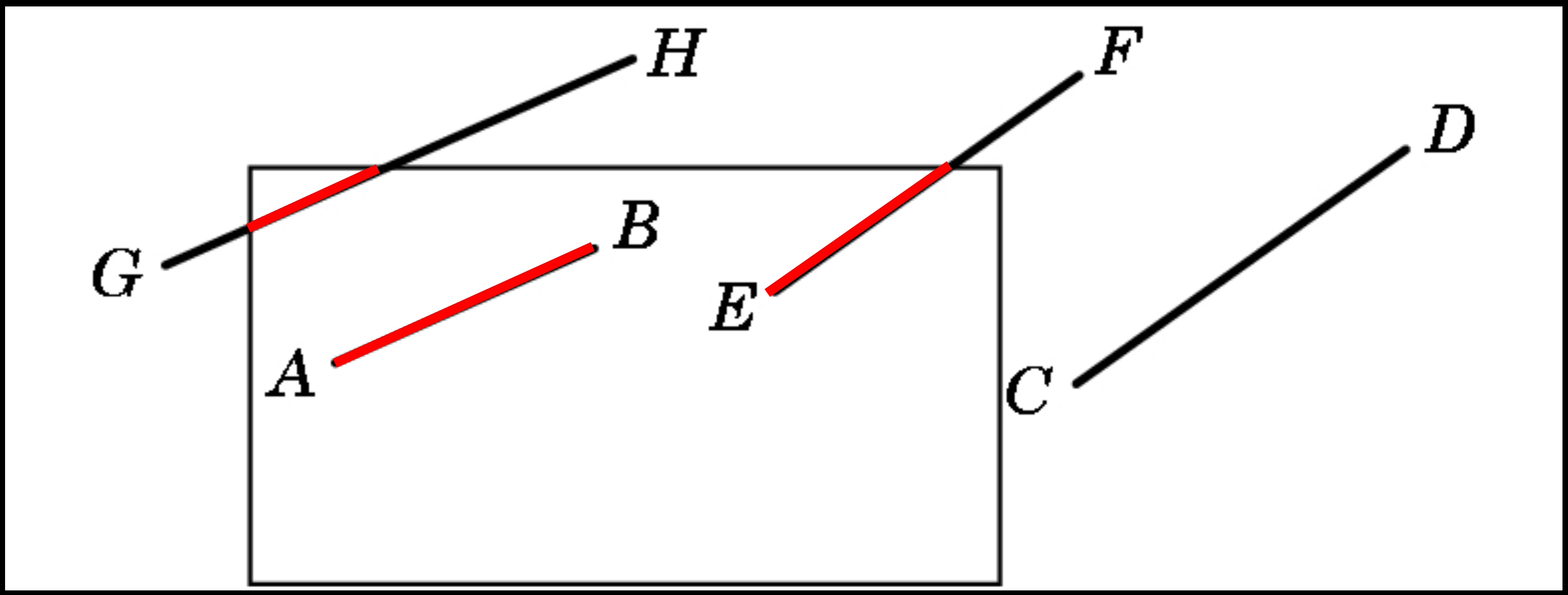
Clipping Against Rectangle in 2D

- Line-segment clipping: modify endpoints of lines to lie within clipping rectangle



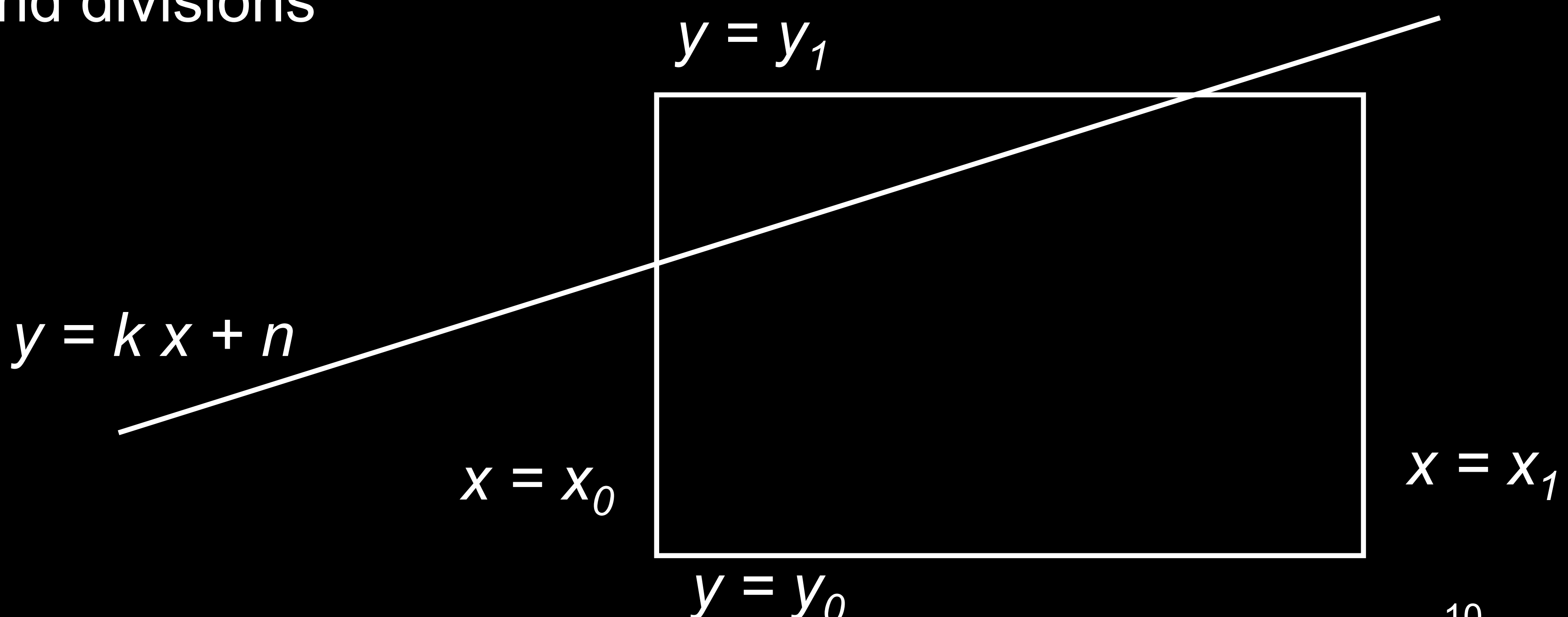
Clipping Against Rectangle in 2D

- The result (in red)



Clipping Against Rectangle in 2D

- Could calculate intersections of line segments with clipping rectangle
  - expensive, due to floating point multiplications and divisions
- Want to minimize the number of multiplications and divisions



Several practical algorithms for clipping

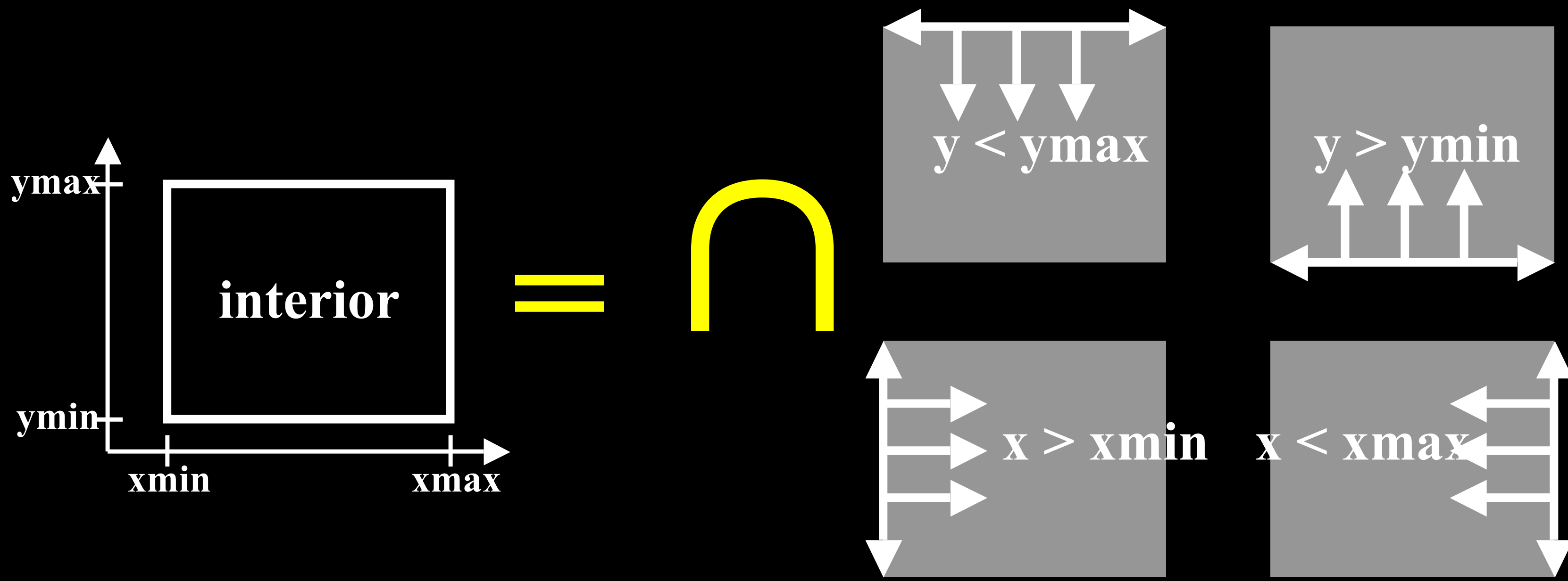
- Main motivation:

  Avoid expensive line-rectangle intersections
  (which require floating point divisions)

- Cohen-Sutherland Clipping
- Liang-Barsky Clipping
- There are many more
  (but many only work in 2D)

Cohen-Sutherland Clipping

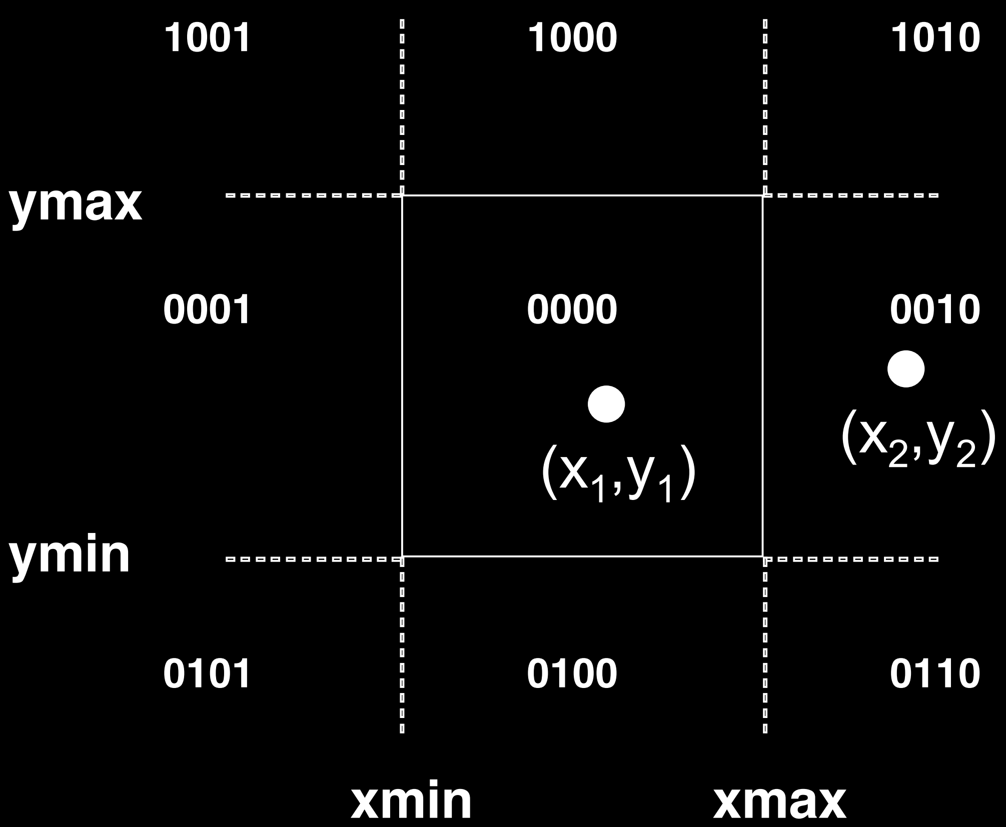
- Clipping rectangle is an intersection of 4 half-planes



- Encode results of four half-plane tests
- Generalizes to 3 dimensions (6 half-planes)

Outcodes (Cohen-Sutherland)

- Divide space into 9 regions
- 4-bit outcode determined by comparisons



b_o: $y > y_{max}$

b_1: $y < y_{min}$

b_2: $x > x_{max}$

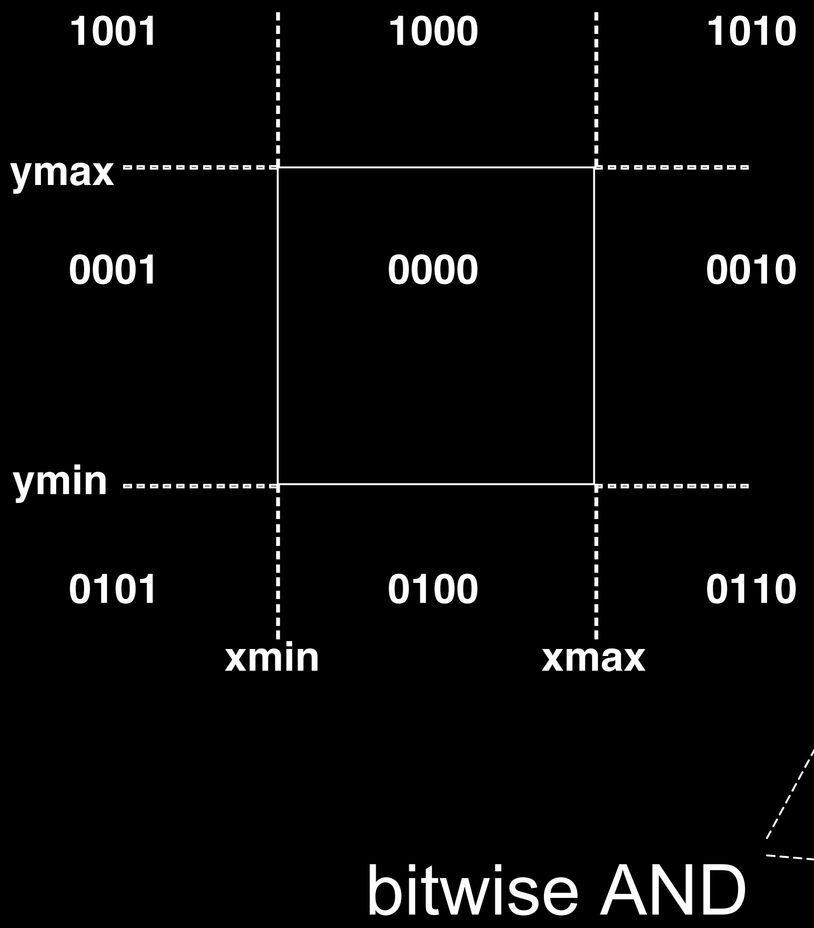
b_3: $x < x_{min}$

$o_1 = \text{outcode}(x_1,y_1)$

$o_2 = \text{outcode}(x_2,y_2)$

Cases for Outcodes

- Outcomes: accept, reject, subdivide



$o_1 = o_2 = 0000$: accept entire segment

$o_1 \& o_2 \neq 0000$: reject entire segment

$o_1 = 0000, o_2 \neq 0000$: subdivide

$o_1 \neq 0000, o_2 = 0000$: subdivide

$o_1 \& o_2 = 0000$: subdivide

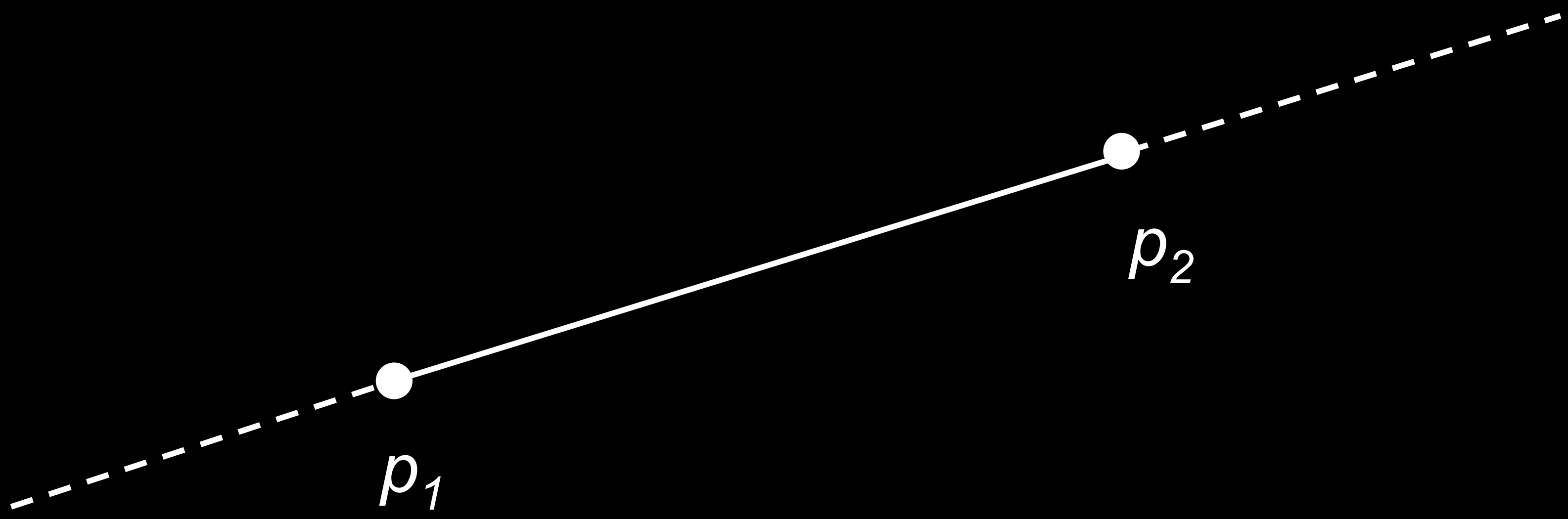
Cohen-Sutherland Subdivision

- Pick outside endpoint (o $\neq$ 0000)
- Pick a crossed edge (o = $b_0 b_1 b_2 b_3$ and $b_k \neq 0$)
- Compute intersection of this line and this edge
- Replace endpoint with intersection point
- Restart with new line segment
  - Outcodes of second point are unchanged
- This algorithms converges

Liang-Barsky Clipping

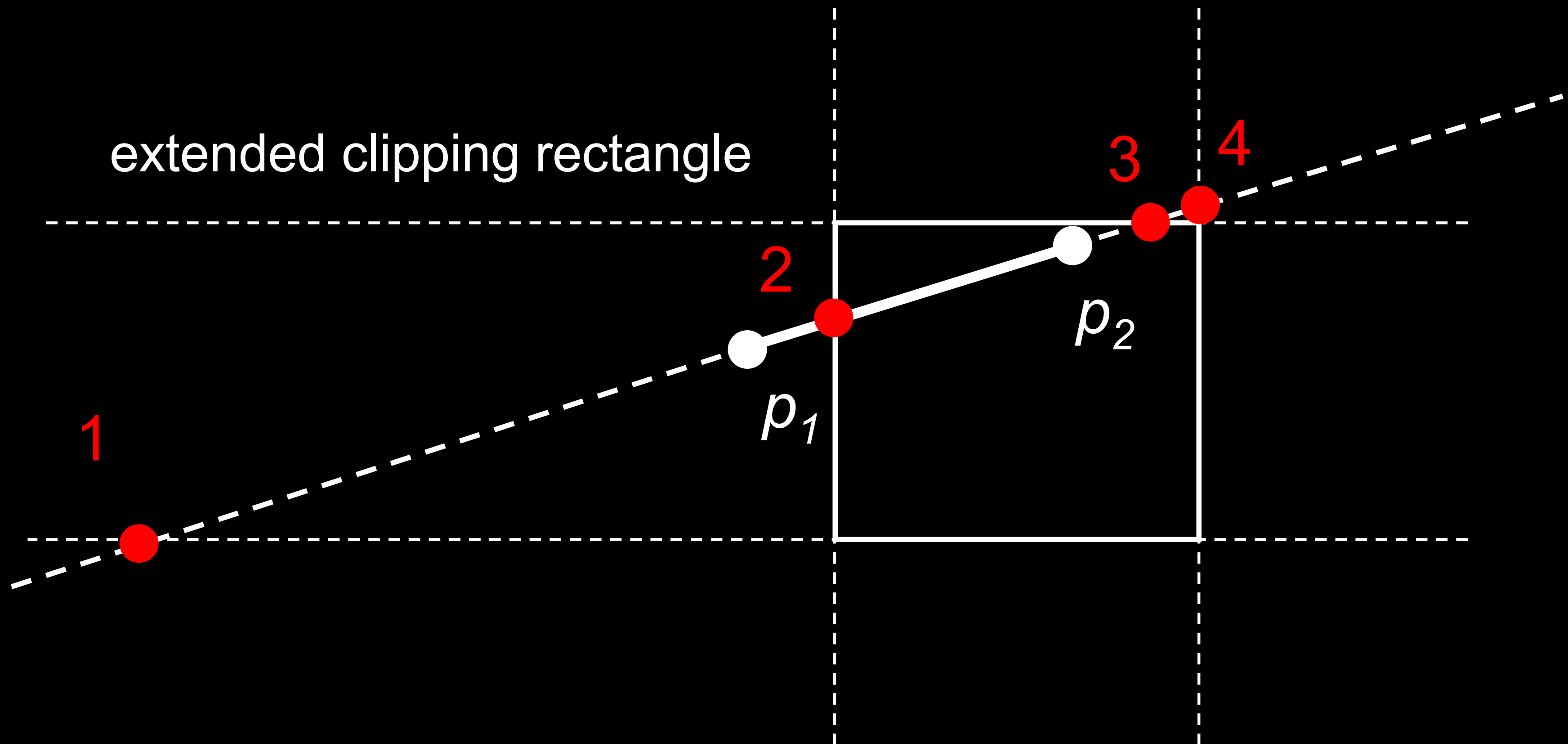
- Start with parametric form for a line

$$p(\alpha) = (1-\alpha)p_1 + \alpha p_2, \qquad 0 \le \alpha \le 1$$
$$x(\alpha) = (1-\alpha)x_1 + \alpha x_2$$
$$y(\alpha) = (1-\alpha)y_1 + \alpha y_2$$

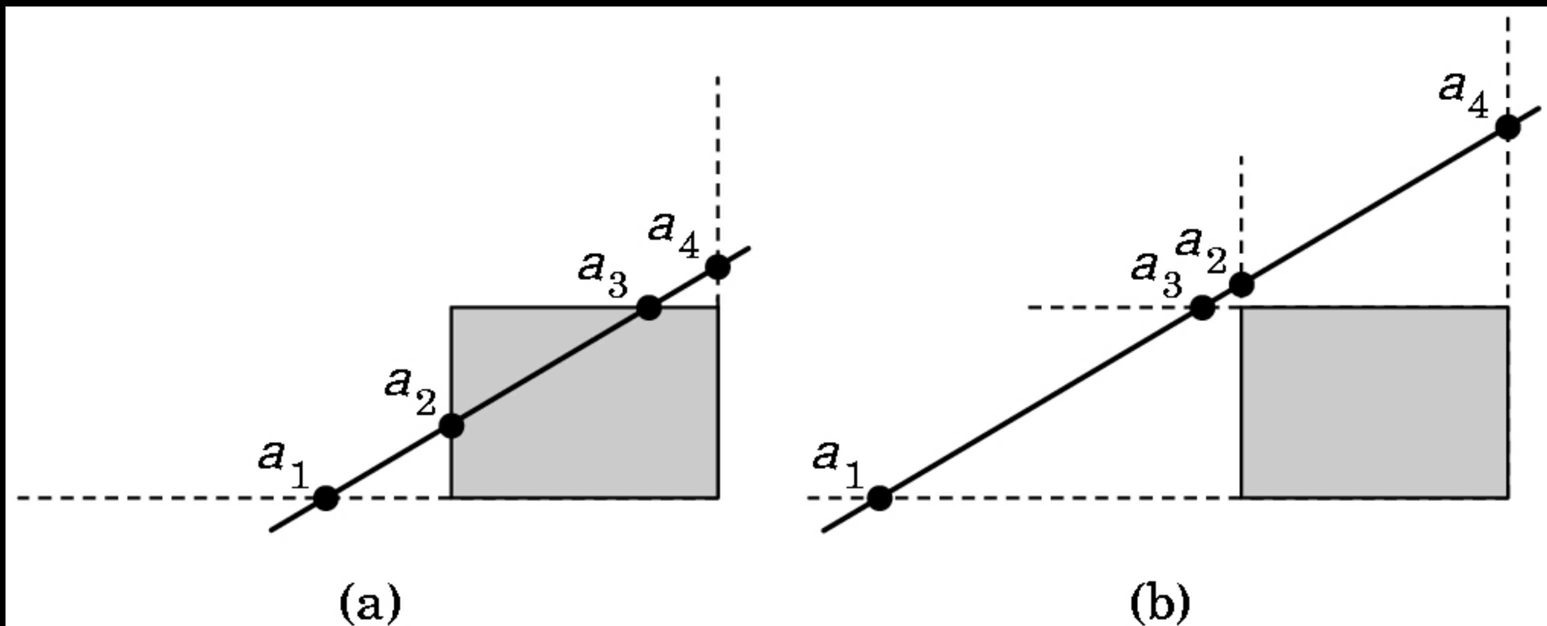


Liang-Barsky Clipping

- Compute all four intersections 1,2,3,4 with extended clipping rectangle
- Often, no need to compute all four intersections

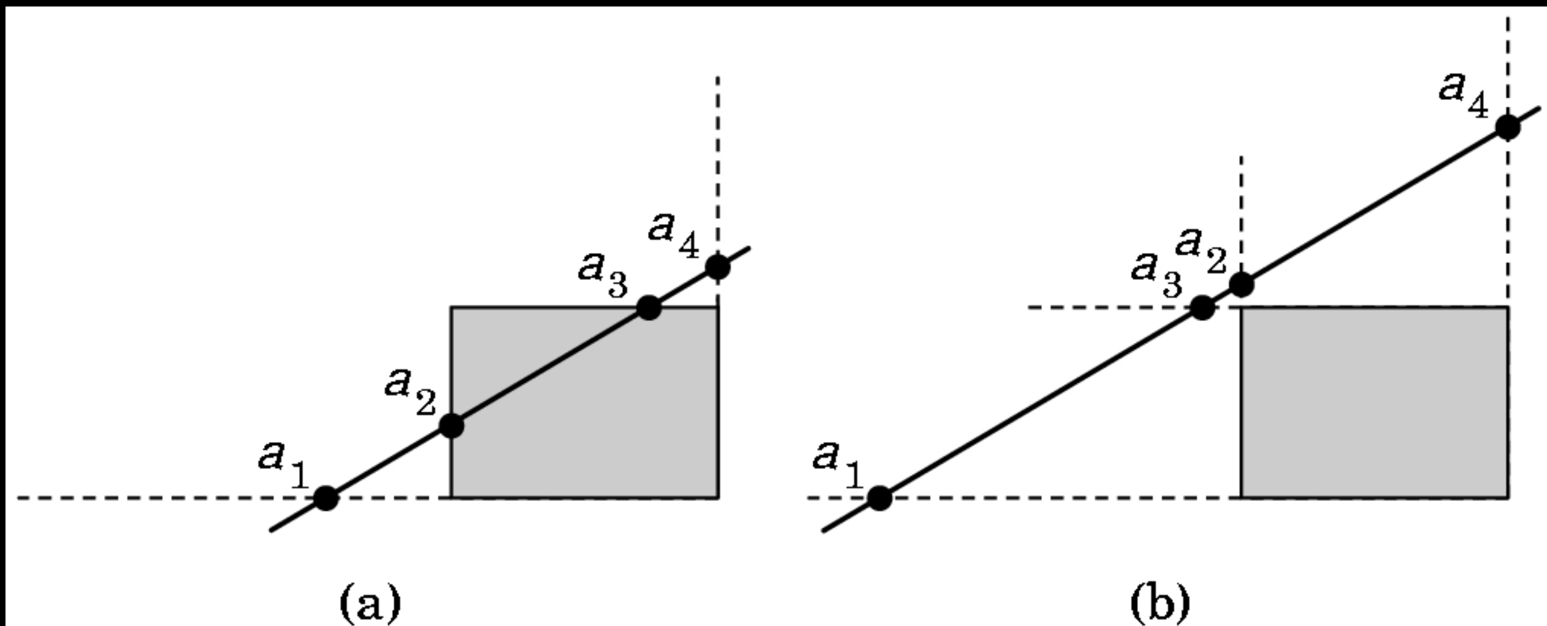


Ordering of intersection points



- Order the intersection points
- Figure (a): $1 > \alpha_4 > \alpha_3 > \alpha_2 > \alpha_1 > 0$
- Figure (b): $1 > \alpha_4 > \alpha_2 > \alpha_3 > \alpha_1 > 0$

Liang-Barsky Idea



- It is possible to clip already if one knows the order of the four intersection points !
- Even if the actual intersections were not computed !
- Can enumerate all ordering cases

Liang-Barsky efficiency improvements

- Efficiency improvement 1:
  - Compute intersections one by one
  - Often can reject before all four are computed
- Efficiency improvement 2:
  - Equations for α_3, α_2

$$y_{\max} = (1-\alpha_3)y_1 + \alpha_3 y_2$$

$$x_{\min} = (1-\alpha_2)x_1 + \alpha_2 x_2$$

$$\alpha_3 = \frac{y_{\max} - y_1}{y_2 - y_1} \qquad \alpha_2 = \frac{x_{\min} - x_1}{x_2 - x_1}$$

  - Compare α_3, α_2 without floating-point division

Line-Segment Clipping Assessment

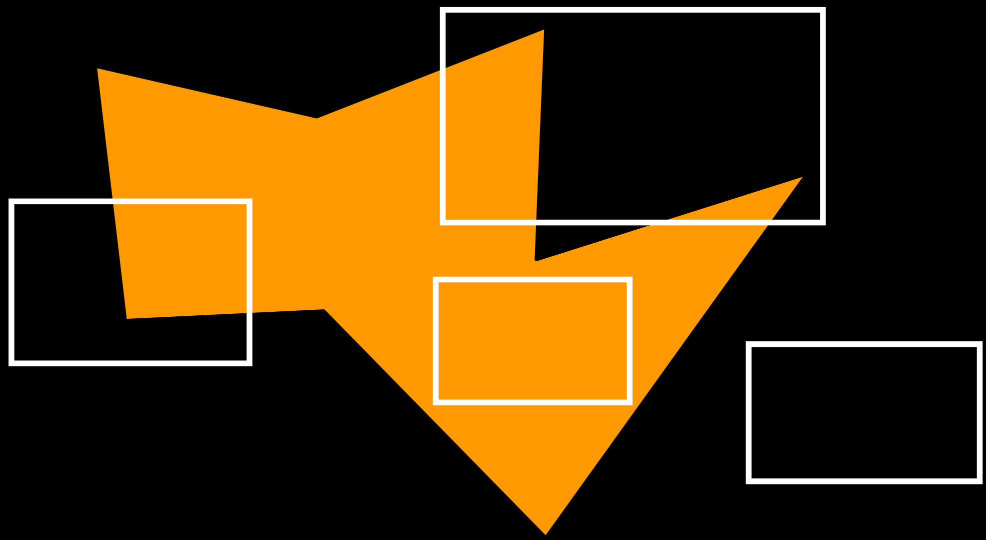
- Cohen-Sutherland
  - Works well if many lines can be rejected early
  - Recursive structure (multiple subdivisions) is a drawback
- Liang-Barsky
  - Avoids recursive calls
  - Many cases to consider (tedious, but not expensive)

Outline

- Line-Segment Clipping
  - Cohen-Sutherland
  - Liang-Barsky
- Polygon Clipping
  - Sutherland-Hodgeman
- Clipping in Three Dimensions

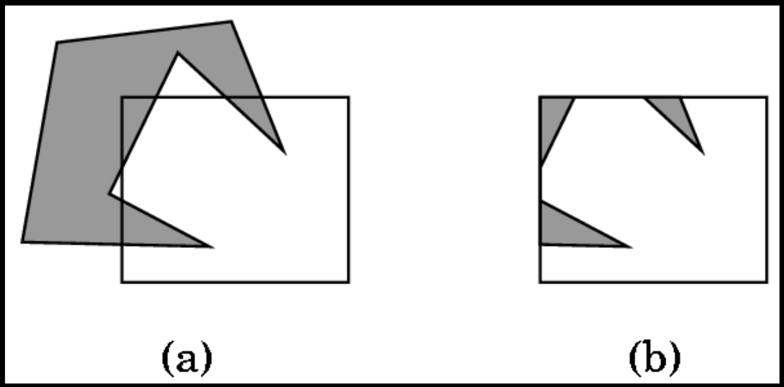
Polygon Clipping

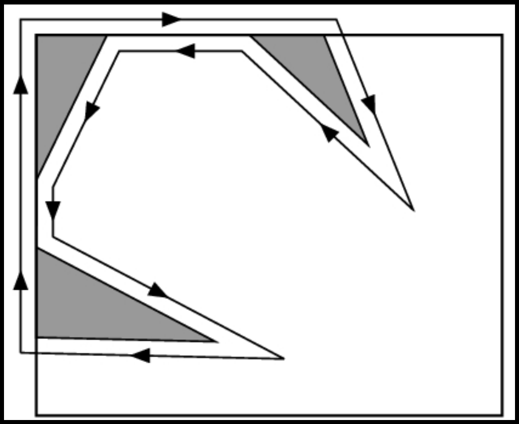
- Convert a polygon into one ore more polygons
- Their union is intersection with clip window
- Alternatively, we can first tesselate concave polygons (OpenGL supported)



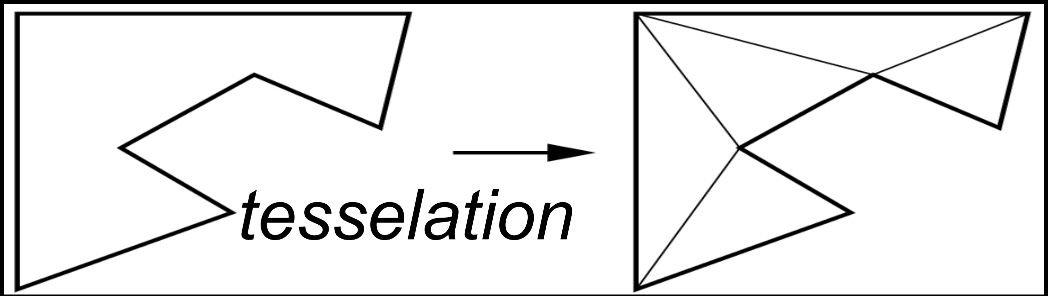
Concave Polygons

- Approach 1: clip, and then join pieces to a single polygon
  – often difficult to manage



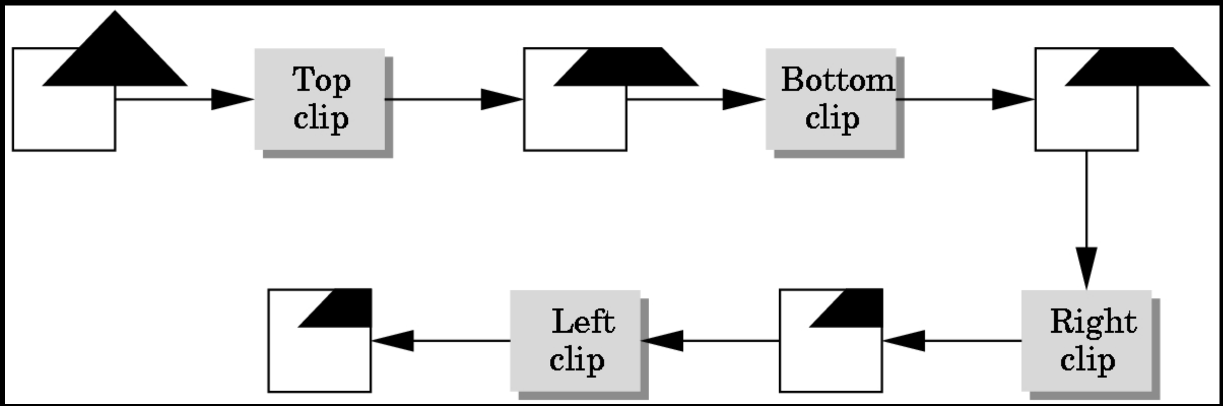


- Approach 2: tesselate and clip triangles
  – this is the common solution



Sutherland-Hodgeman (part 1)

- Subproblem:
  - Input: polygon (vertex list) and single clip plane
  - Output: new (clipped) polygon (vertex list)
- Apply once for each clip plane
  - 4 in two dimensions
  - 6 in three dimensions
  - Can arrange in pipeline

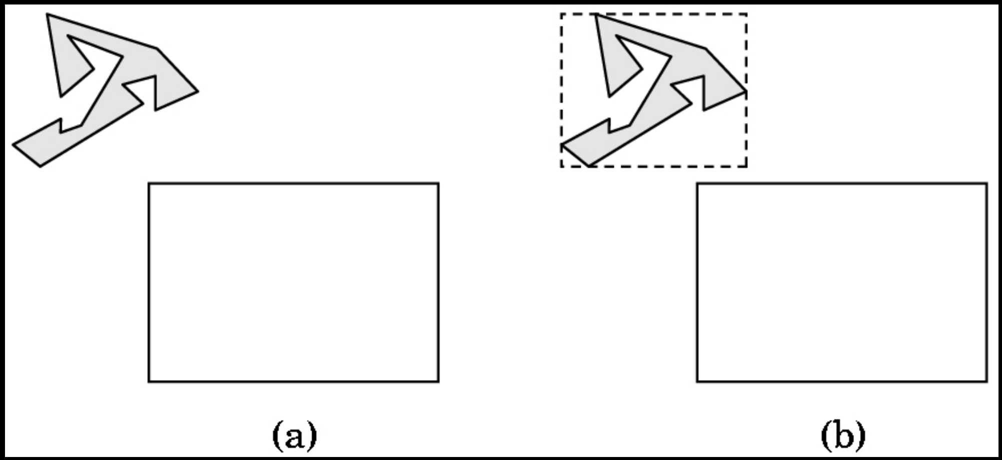


Sutherland-Hodgeman (part 2)

- To clip vertex list (polygon) against a half-plane:
  - Test first vertex. Output if inside, otherwise skip.
  - Then loop through list, testing transitions
    - In-to-in: output vertex
    - In-to-out: output intersection
    - out-to-in: output intersection and vertex
    - out-to-out: no output
  - Will output clipped polygon as vertex list
- May need some cleanup in concave case
- Can combine with Liang-Barsky idea

Other Cases and Optimizations

- Curves and surfaces
  - Do it analytically if possible
  - Otherwise, approximate curves / surfaces by lines and polygons
- Bounding boxes
  - Easy to calculate and maintain
  - Sometimes big savings

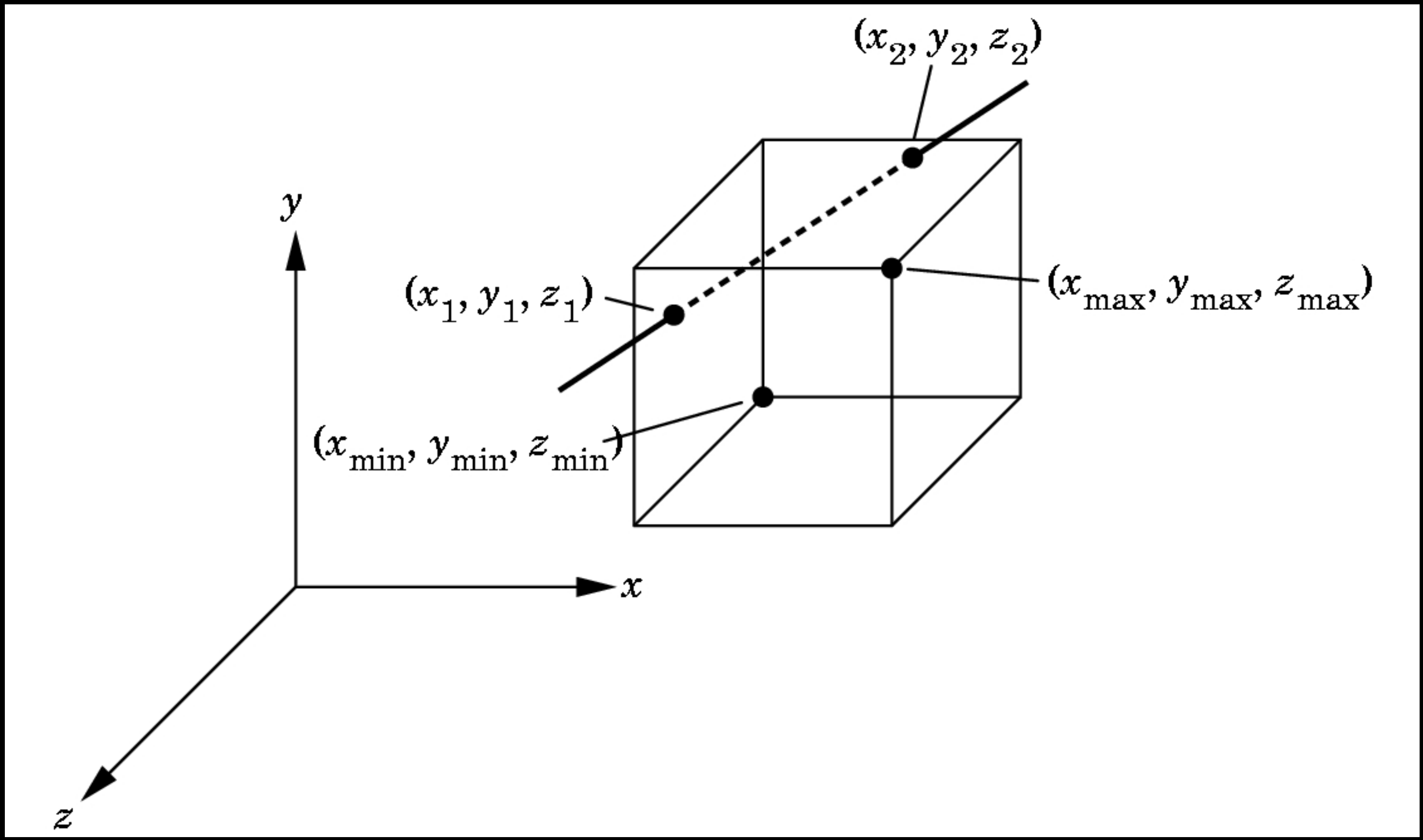


Outline

- Line-Segment Clipping
  - Cohen-Sutherland
  - Liang-Barsky
- Polygon Clipping
  - Sutherland-Hodgeman
- Clipping in Three Dimensions

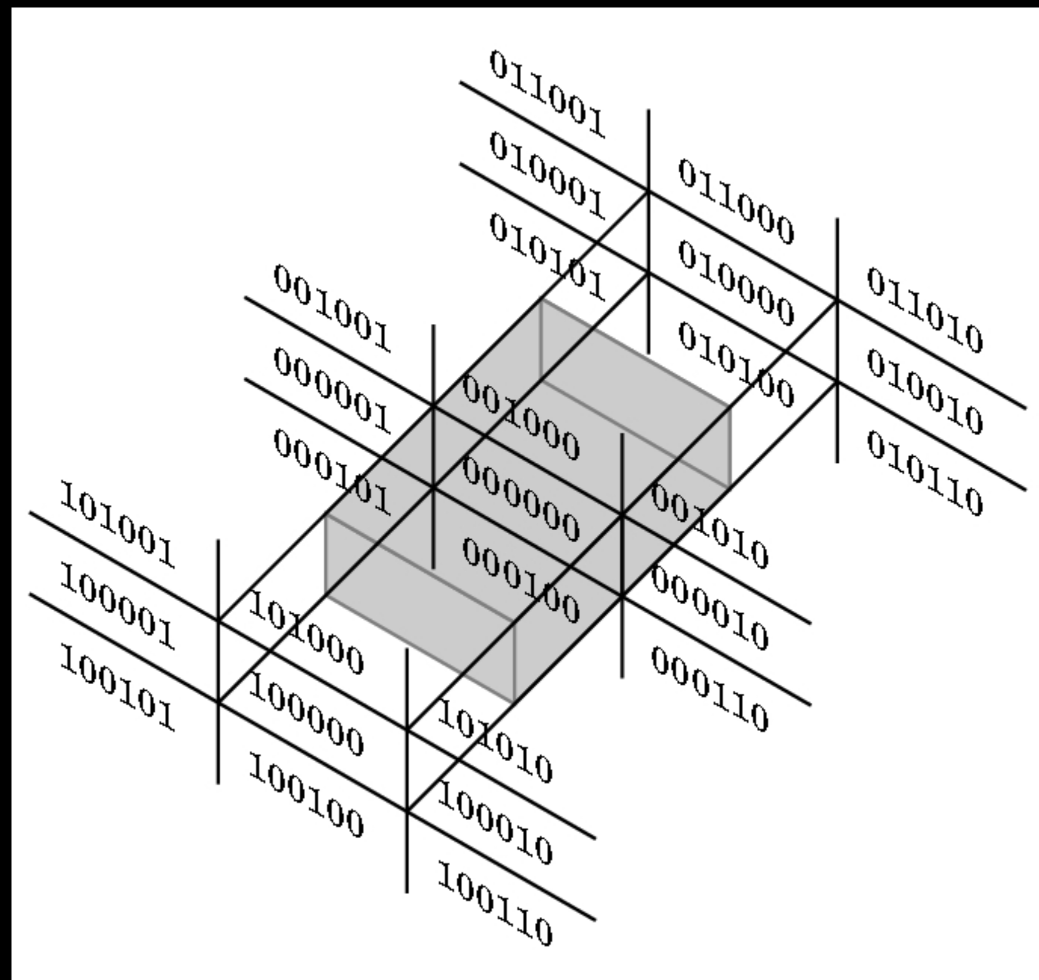
Clipping Against Cube

- Derived from earlier algorithms
- Can allow right parallelepiped



Cohen-Sutherland in 3D

- Use 6 bits in outcode
  - b_4: $z > z_{max}$
  - b_5: $z < z_{min}$
- Other calculations as before



Liang-Barsky in 3D

- Add equation $z(\alpha) = (1- \alpha)\, z_1 + \alpha\, z_2$
- Solve, for $\mathbf{p}_0$ in plane and normal $\mathbf{n}$:

$$p(\alpha) = (1-\alpha)p_1 + \alpha p_2$$
$$n \cdot (p(\alpha) - p_0) = 0$$

- Yields

$$\alpha = \frac{n \cdot (p_0 - p_1)}{n \cdot (p_2 - p_1)}$$

- Optimizations as for Liang-Barsky in 2D

Summary: Clipping

- Clipping line segments to rectangle or cube
  - Avoid expensive multiplications and divisions
  - Cohen-Sutherland or Liang-Barsky
- Polygon clipping
  - Sutherland-Hodgeman pipeline
- Clipping in 3D
  - essentially extensions of 2D algorithms

Preview and Announcements

- Scan conversion
- Anti-aliasing
- Other pixel-level operations
- Assignment 2 due a week from today!
- Assignment 1 video